INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Stalingrad Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 18 Nov. 1952

SUBJECT Red October Steelworks and Rolling Mill in Stalingrad

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DATE OF INFO. [redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

1. The Red October Steelworks and Rolling Mill was located in the northern part of Stalingrad (48°45'N/44°25'E), 200 to 300 meters from the Volga River bank. The plant had spur tracks to the main railroad line and a network of spur tracks within the plant area itself. *

2. The plant existed before the war and was seriously damaged during the war. Reconstruction was started as early as 1943. Part of the plant resumed operation in late 1944. Most of the plant installations, including the most important production departments, were restored and were in operation in August 1949. [redacted] 90 percent of the entire plant was reconstructed. Three or four small workshop buildings were still under construction. The building for the open-hearth department was also under construction. The full productive capacity of the plant was scheduled to be reached by 1950. The reconstruction work did not alter the number and size of the prewar layout, but the capacity of the plant was expanded by the installation of modern and more efficient equipment.

3. The plant consisted of two open-hearth steel departments, one steel foundry, one blooming mill, one billet mill, one rolling mill for large sections (grosse Profile), one rolling mill for small sections (kleine Profile), one wire rolling mill, one plate rolling mill, one sheet rolling mill, and a department for calibrated steels. [redacted] there was also a department for chromium nickel steel sheets. Power was supplied by a large power plant located south of Stalingrad. There were several transformer stations in the plant itself. **

4. [redacted] the daily production of the plant was 1,700 tons of steel in late 1949. [redacted] from 30 to 35 railroad cars, some with a capacity of 20 tons and some with a capacity of 50 tons, left the plant daily, loaded with rolled products. The outgoing shipments included sheet steel, section steel, and wire. About half of the production was supplied to the Red Barricade Plant and to the Tractor Plant, both located in Stalingrad. [redacted]

the wartime production of the plant included steel helmets. This production was suspended at the end of the war. Large stocks of steel helmets were still stored in one workshop building.

5. Raw material supplies reportedly included scrap, pig iron, iron ore, limestone, bauxite, vanadium, and zinc. There had been a scrap shortage in the plant since January 1949. Prior to that time, scrap shipments of 600 to 900 tons daily arrived

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regularly by rail from Germany. The steel production dropped considerably because of the shortage of scrap. All available iron and steel scrap in the plant area itself was being collected and utilized, but this was not sufficient to meet requirements.

6. The estimates as to the number of employees varied from 10,000 to 20,000. Forty percent of the workers were women. Three 8-hour shifts were worked. Five hundred PWs were employed on construction work and 100 as auxiliary workers in the production departments.

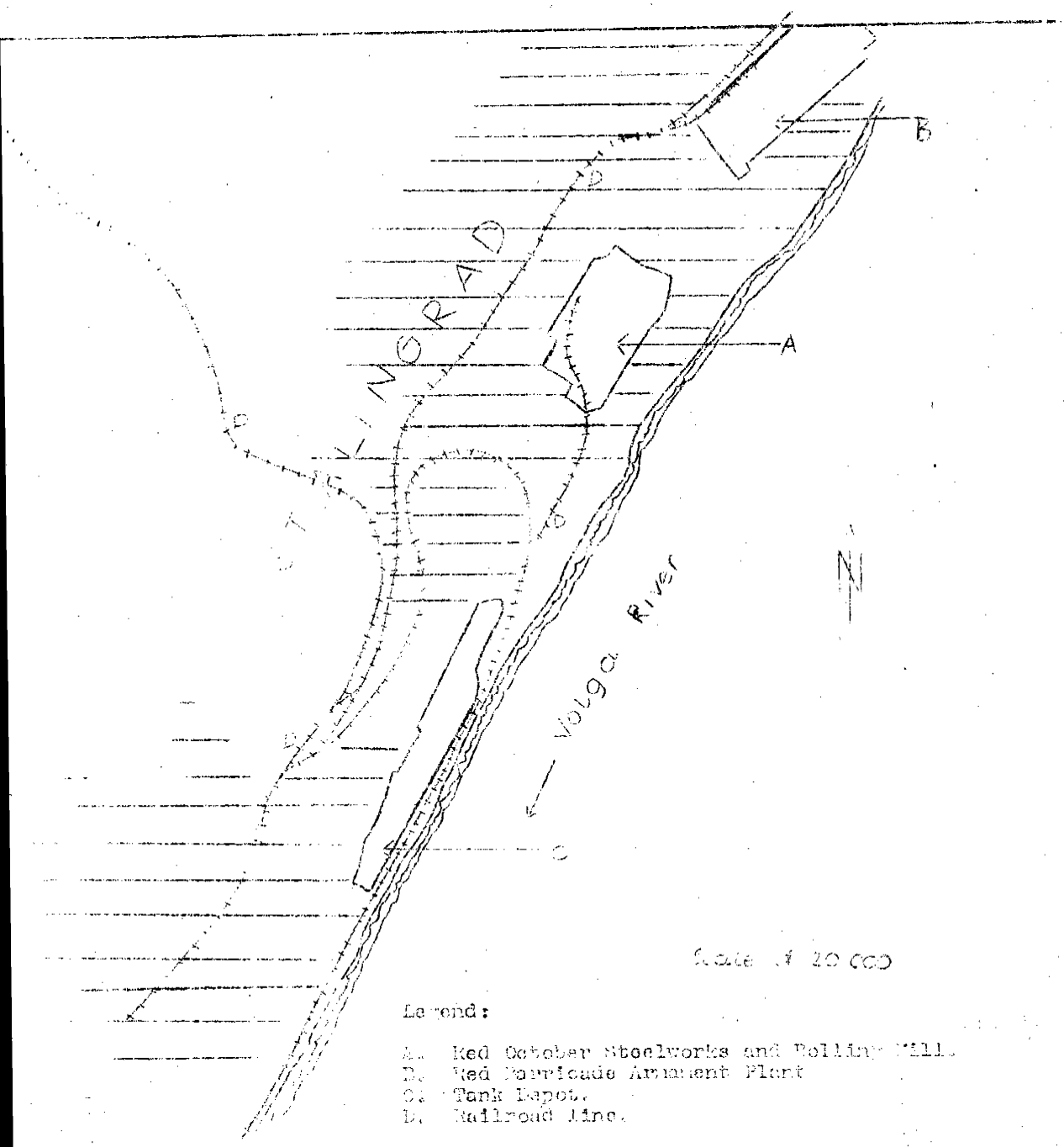
7. The plant was surrounded by a board fence, 2 meters high, and was guarded by armed plant police.

25X1 * [redacted] Comment. For location sketch of the plant, see Annex 1. This sketch is
25X1 based on information supplied [redacted] and on a town plan of Stalingrad.
25X1** [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of the plant, see Annex 2. [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted]

25X1

Attachment 1

Location Sketch of the Red October Steelworks and Rolling Mill in Stalingrad



Scale 1 : 20 000

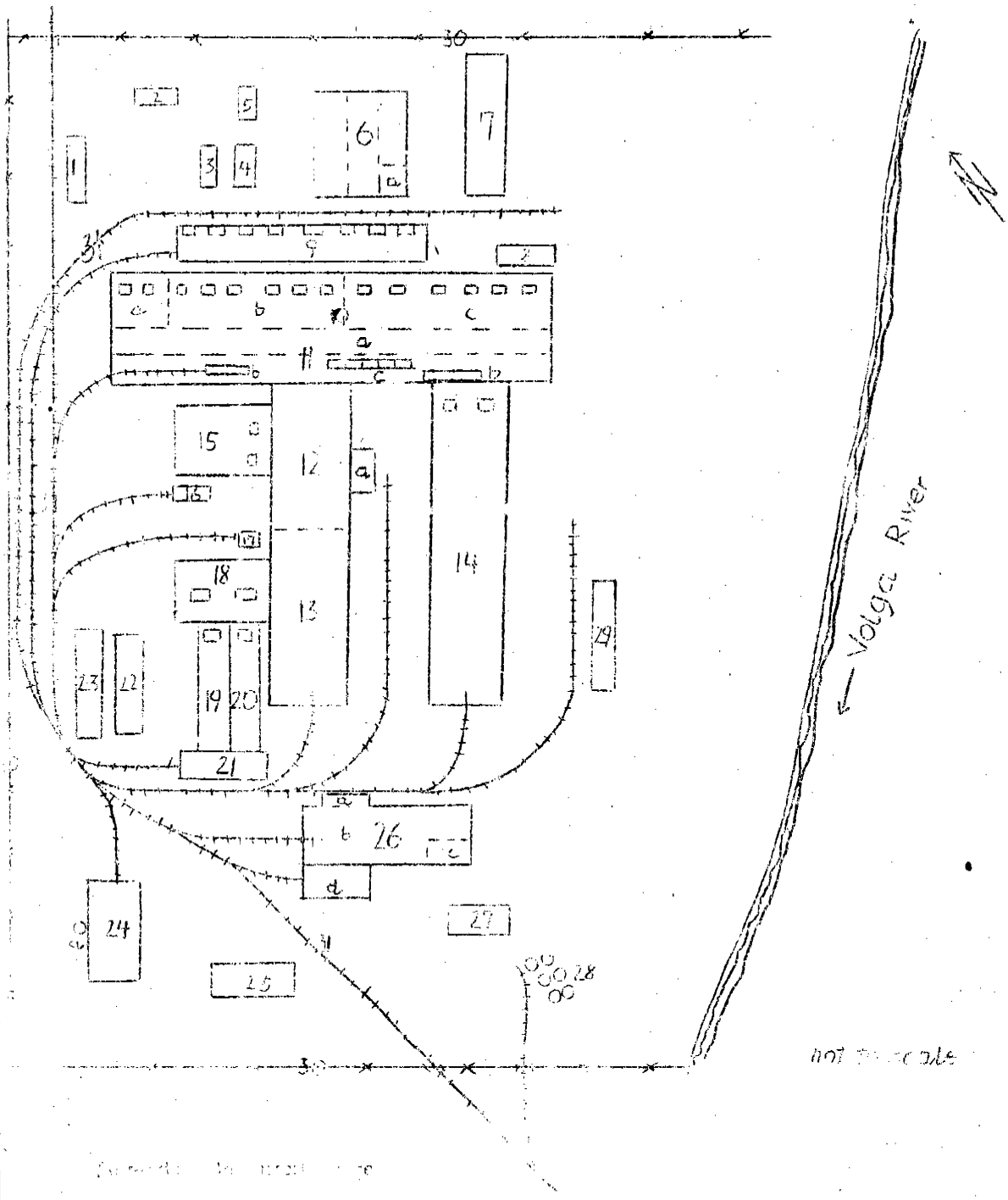
Legend:

A. Red October Steelworks and Rolling Mill.
B. Red Barricade Armament Plant
C. Tank Depot.
D. Railroad line.

25X1

Attachment 2

Layout Sketch of the Red October Steelworks and Rolling Mill in Stalingrad



[redacted] 25X1

Attachment 2

Legend:

1. Main administration building.

2. Administration building

3. } Departments for the preparation of structural steel used for the con-
and } struction of workshops in the Red October Plant, the Red Barricade
4. } Plant, and other plants.

5. Garage for the 15 trucks owned by the plant.

6. Large workshop with three bays, completed in rough brickwork but not yet equipped. It was called the Martin IV Workshop [redacted] and Staleplavilnyy (steel smelting) Workshop [redacted] 25X1 25X1

6a. Allegedly an oil-fired electric power station. [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted] the station was being tested in August 1949.

7. Workshop, completed in rough brickwork. Details were not known.

8. Administration building of the open-hearth departments.

9. Scrap depot, where large quantities of martime scrap, such as guns and tank parts, were stored, and pig iron depot. Scrap and pig iron were unloaded here from railroad cars and conveyed to the smelting furnaces by 7 or 8 cranes, including three magnetic cranes. The two furnaces in the northwestern part and the four furnaces in the southeastern part of the steelworks were equipped with their own elevators for charging. Scrap iron and other materials were loaded in large containers, which were moved on railroad cars to the smelting shop for weighing. An illuminated scale indicated 2 tons net weight when the charge for the furnaces of Open-hearth Department I was weighed and 1 ton when the charge for the furnaces of Open-hearth Department II was weighed. The containers then were carried by a conveyor belt to the upper end of the smelting furnaces and were unloaded into the furnaces

10. Steelworks

a. Department equipped with two small open-hearth furnaces, each 8 meters high and with a capacity of 40 tons. [redacted] the furnaces were called Mull-Ofen (mixer furnaces) (sic). 25X1

b. Open-hearth Department II equipped with six open-hearth furnaces, each 10 to 12 meters high and with a capacity of 60 tons.

c. Open-hearth Department I, equipped with six open-hearth furnaces 15 meters high, with a capacity of 100 tons each. The sixth of these furnaces was almost completed in August 1949.

In addition to iron and scrap, the furnaces were charged with red and white salt (sic), limestone, and bauxite. The furnaces were fired with oil piped through an above-ground line from the tank depot. The smelting process lasted 15 hours.

25X1 [redacted] the daily production was 1,700 tons when all 14 furnaces were in operation.

11. Foundry

a. Foundry shop, where the steel was poured from ladles into iron molds, or [redacted] into sand molds. The steel from Open-hearth Department I was cast into ingots, 1.5 meters long and 400 or 500 mm. square. The steel from Open-hearth Department II and from the mixer furnaces was cast into ingots, 1.5 meters long and 300 or 400 mm. square. There were three large and three small cranes. 25X1

b. Two large annealing furnaces. The steel ingots annealed in these furnaces were moved by cranes to the blooming mill.

c. Five small annealing furnaces

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25X1

Attachment 2

ming mill, equipped with an electrically operated "Demag" rolling allation. The steel ingots were rolled into pieces 250 mm. square or x 400 mm., and were cut into lengths of 4 meters and 1.10 meters. ransformer.

ot mill, equipped with a steam operated rolling installation and en cranes. Round iron, 100 mm. in diameter, was manufactured and to the rolling mill department for large sections (grosse Profile) further processing.

lling mill for large sections, equipped with two annealing furnaces, one lectrically-operated rolling installation, and three large traveling cranes. Triangular, square, and hexagonal sections were produced in thicknesses of 5., 60, 70, and 80 mm. Part of this production was sent to the wire rolling mill and to the rolling mill for small sections for further processing.

Plate rolling mill, equipped with 1 electrically-operated rolling installation, 2 annealing furnaces, 1 pair of electrically operated plate shears, 4 traveling cranes, and 1 rail crane. Blooms supplied by the blooming mill were rolled into plates 6 to 15 mm. thick. After cutting, the plates measured 5 to 6 meters by 1.5 meters. Some of the plates were sent to the sheet rolling mill.

16. Administration building of the rolling mill.

17. Transformer station.

18. Sheet rolling mill, equipped with two annealing furnaces, 1 rolling mill installation with six rollers (sic) 700mm. wide, 2 traveling cranes, 1 rail crane, 1 sheet cutting machine, and 1 hardening shop. Sheets of 2 to 5 mm. thick were produced. [redacted] the sheets were 0.2 mm. thick. The finished sheets measured 5 x 3 meters.

19. Wire rolling mill, equipped with one annealing furnace and one wire rolling installation. The production of wire, 7 mm. in diameter, was observed.

20. Rolling mill for small sections, equipped with one annealing furnace and one section rolling installation. The production of round iron, 5, 8, and 9 meters long and with diameters ranging from 12 to 50 mm, and of section iron, 5 and 6 meters long and in thicknesses ranging from 12 to 50 mm, was observed

21. Loading shop for section iron and round iron. There were two large traveling cranes.

22. Mechanical repair shop for the rolling mill installations. [redacted] there was a repair shop with a latheshop in the northeastern part of the building where repairs were made and spare parts for the machine installations of the plant were produced. [redacted] observed gun barrels, ten meters long and with a caliber of 200-mm. to 210-mm., resting on wooden supports in the southwestern part of the building.

23. Workshop, still under construction in late 1949.

24. Specially guarded workshop. [redacted] chromium nickel steel sheets were produced in this building. The sheets produced in the sheet rolling mill came to this workshop for further processing.

a. Smokestack.

25. Workshop, still under construction in late 1949.

26. Department for calibrated steel (sic), called "kalibrovochnyy" by the Russians. The workshop was being equipped in late 1949.

25X1

Attachment 2

a. Administration building.
b. Ten to twelve oil-fired annealing furnaces, set up in the large production shop.
c. Hardening shop, equipped with several acid baths.
d. Loading shop.

27. Repair shop for damaged machinery.

28. Six large oil tanks, each about 5 meters in diameter and 6 meters high. They supplied fuel oil through pipe lines to the open-hearth furnaces and the annealing furnaces of the plant.

29. Boilerhouse, with three sheet metal smokestacks. It supplied steam to the plant for heating and for power.

30. Fence

31. Four trucks

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